

NATIONAL PARKS

MAGAZINE



Elder Creek, Northern California Coast Range Preserve

March 1960

Too Much—Too Little—Too Bad

SOME years ago Don and I were looking for a campsite in California's Plumas National Forest. To help meet the following year's college expenses we were planning to spend the next two months digging up gooseberry and currant plants as a part of the White Pine Blister-rust control program.

"This looks good to me," I called to Don. "Plenty of room for the tent, a good place for the fire, and the view is tremendous."

"What about water?" Don asked. "The nearest stream is down the hill about 500 yards."

"Oh, we can carry what we need," I replied. "We've got three canteens."

Here Don's practical nature came to the fore. "Not me!" he said. "You won't catch me going up and down that hill every time we want water." He pointed out that we not only needed water for drinking, but also for cooking, washing dishes, and for those occasions—all too rare, perhaps, here in the mountains—when we would decide to take a shower and wash up for our weekly trip to the town of Quincy.

It took some doing, but his arguments finally prevailed; we carried our supplies down the 500 yards to the small stream where, although the view was not quite so spectacular, we had water near at hand.

It wasn't long before I realized Don was right. That night as we washed up after a day in the field, cooked dinner, washed dishes and got a drink of water before crawling into our sleeping bags, we made more than a dozen trips to the stream. Like most of us who live in the city, always able to reach for the nearest faucet when water is needed, I had temporarily forgotten that water is life.

* * * * *

The theme "Water—Key to Your Survival" is most appropriate for the National Wildlife Federation's annual Wildlife Week observance from March 20-26, 1960. This becomes ever more evident as problems of water pollution begin to concern city and rural Americans alike.

I have heard water problems summarized in three parts something like

this: "Too much—too little—too bad." Each spring and some winters after an early thaw we hear about problems of the first kind—when water overly abundant in one location tears down man-made structures, (often built foolishly on the flood-plain) and causes other damage and sometimes injury and death. Even more prominent in the ears of a nation with great population expansion in concentrated urban areas is the problem of too little water—a problem which has long plagued the more arid sections of the midwest and west.

But perhaps most senseless of the water problems is man-caused pollution. Unlike "too much" and "too little," this has little to do with the way nature distributes the precious commodity; rather it results primarily from our inability or unwillingness to clean up our own waste products, so long as it's the man or community downstream that suffers.

A commentator on the national scene, sometimes accused of lacking objectivity, has forcefully pointed out the ironic situation existing which (1) permits announcement of the results of a pollution study which found microscopic worms in drinking water of more than a dozen U.S. cities at the same time that (2) a few extremely prominent citizens in public and private office actively work to scuttle existing water pollution control programs. We heartily endorse less objectivity and more subjective action to clean up our rivers and streams, if this is the only way to get the job done—not that there aren't plenty of facts to justify the program without getting emotions involved. Public Health Service investigations have found radioactive waste, cancer-causing chemicals, raw sewage and other filth in drinking water.

While wholesale stream pollution is fortunately not one of the primary problems facing our national parks, nevertheless those who concern themselves with the long-range welfare of all dedicated outdoor areas should sense the importance to such areas of the best possible practices on non-dedicated lands. If you and I, by our apathy, permit waste of valuable water in the rivers and streams of our home

towns, we also bring closer the day when someone may say with some accuracy, "We've ruined our present sources of pure water; let's make use of *just a little bit* of the pure water found in this park."

* * * * *

Such problems seemed far away that summer when Don and I were picking out a campsite. But the basic problem involved was the same. As Americans living in urban, man-made homes in man-made cities, we tended to forget the value and importance of the precious natural substance *water*. Our continued enjoyment of life as we know it requires that water be used wisely and intelligently for the greatest public benefit. You and I must both play our part in making sure that there is adequate planning and consideration for all its uses—including the intangible values of recreation.—B.M.K.

Recent months have found a number of very effective wilderness and national park editorials and news stories in newspapers across the nation. In Medford, Oregon, editor Eric W. Allen of the *Medford Mail Tribune* has spoken up strongly for national park standards at Crater Lake. Commenting on the proposal by the local Congressman, Mr. Allen says:

We have, in the past, agreed with Charlie Porter in many things. The active, aggressive Congressman from this district is usually both forward looking and constructive in his approach to problems.

We have also, on some few occasions, disagreed with him. Now is one of the latter times.

We think his idea for a Disneyland-like chairlift from the rim of Crater lake down to the lake itself is abominable.

It would increase the *use* of the lake, he says. And who says Crater Lake is to be *used* in the same sense that Shasta, Emigrant, or Klamath lakes are to be *used*?

Crater Lake was established as a great national park because it is one of the world's gems of scenery; a place to go to have one's soul refreshed by the utter magnificence of God's handiwork; a place to see nature's unimaginable beauty. . . .

Tilt with Trujillo, Charlie. Confer with Castro. Build flood control dams, pass housing bills, and open up Oregon's trade with the Orient, and more power to you. But put an aerial choo-choo train into the most beautiful crater in the world and we'll spit in your eye.

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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

MARCH 1960

Vol. 34, No. 150

Bruce M. Kilgore, Editor

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ON THE COVER

This pool on Elder Creek in the Northern California Coast Range Preserve in Mendocino County, California, reflects the slender trunks of Oregon ash, big-leaved maple and madrone. Under its silver sheen, young steelhead face the current and dart after stranded Caddis flies. On the hottest summer day there is shade along Elder Creek under the solid arches of the Pacific Yews, fairly common here, although scarce in most parts of the west. For a description of this new Nature Conservancy project area, see *First in the West* on page 5. Photograph by Verna R. Johnston.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

Few people realize that ever since the first national parks and monuments were established, various commercial interests have been trying to invade them for personal gain. The national parks and monuments were not intended for such purposes. They are established as inviolate nature sanctuaries to preserve permanently outstanding examples of the once primeval continent, with no marring of landscapes except for reasonable access by road and trail, and facilities for visitor comfort. The Association, since its founding in 1919, has worked to create an ever-growing informed public on this matter in defense of the parks.

The Board of Trustees urges you to help protect this magnificent national heritage by joining forces with the Association now. As a member you will be kept informed, through NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, on current threats and other park matters.

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First in the West

By Verna R. Johnston

Photographs by the author

SINCE 1917 there have been at work in the United States a few vocal naturalists who are united by one overwhelmingly realistic conviction—that not nearly enough national parks and monuments will ever be established to save samples of all of this country's original landscape types.

In 1950 this group became the Nature Conservancy and set out to actively secure and preserve small patches of wild nature all over America—not areas dramatic enough or large enough for national park status, but those segments which were superlative examples, or the only remaining remnants, of prairie, sand dunes, caves, peat bogs, alpine meadows, cane brakes, and the like. To date the Nature Conservancy's efforts have established more than twenty-five nature reserves in the eastern and central states.

The initial project in the West is currently in progress. Just below the hump of Cape Mendocino on California's coastline, rugged mountains surge and fall in a wilderness of canyons and ridges. Some of the slopes support the compact shrubby growth of chaparral—others a climax forest of Douglas fir, tanbark oak and madrone. Interspersed lie meadows, creeks, river bottoms and bald hills. Here, halfway between the Pacific Ocean and the redwood highway, thrives an unspoiled 6500-acre cross-section of the vegetation of the region. This is the Northern California Coast Range Preserve.

For the past fourteen years, Miss Johnston has taught biology and zoology at Stockton College in California. She is presently using a National Wildlife Federation Fellowship to explore the use of outdoor areas for better teaching by California schools. In addition to extensive field work in the Colorado Rocky Mountains, she has participated in ecology expeditions through southeastern and southwestern U.S. She is chairman of the Nature Conservancy's California Committee on Natural Areas for Schools and author of *Natural Areas for Schools* (see *A Quick Glance* at, page 15).

In contrast to the surrounding lands which have been heavily marred by logging, the Preserve's forest recesses bring a tingle of primeval wonder. Right down to the primitive entrance road the tall timber pours. Sword ferns and huckleberries spread a thick underfooting, from which rise the ruddy shafts of redwoods and the furrowed barks of Douglas firs—like giant masts in a forest sea. A green light seems to diffuse the scene. Over the decaying leaves of many seasons curve the smooth cinnamon trunks of madrone and the moss-draped arches of canyon oaks. Fir seedlings add a fringe of filmy green lace.

Suffused with sylvan charm at any season, this possibly-the-last of large, virgin, coastal Douglas fir forests left in the state literally drips with ethereal magic when enveloped in the soft foggy rain of the wet months. Then

it becomes a bryologist's paradise. Mosses swell with moisture, and every boulder, tree trunk and limb parades the bright green of leafy Hypnum and their endless cousins. Hoary lichens stream from the oaks, turning them into old women with scraggly hair dangling about their gnarled bodies. In the enclosing gray mist, near silhouettes loom large and black. From high above, the coarse croak of an unseen raven echoes through the overcast.

Such solitude is not confined to the Douglas fir forest. Adjoining areas of the Preserve exude the same pristine atmosphere. The South Fork of the Eel River which bisects the property offers many delightful haunts—ripples where steelhead break the surface, sedges that lean daintily to catch a reflection, pools where frogs plop, trails flanked by hazelnut, dogwood



AT LEFT: Elder Creek in a December rain is sparkling, misty, nostalgic. ABOVE is the Elder Creek watershed with the larger South Fork of the Eel River running amid the trees in the extreme foreground. Most of the trees are Douglas fir, but tan oak, madrone, canyon oak, laurel and chinquapin also share the chaparral slopes.



Fog rolls in on the Northern California Coast Range Preserve. Beyond the twisted madrone, Douglas firs fade into the mist. Tanbark oak in the left foreground.

and Cascara, banks where the river otter slides like a schoolboy and water ouzels sing their song to the foam.

In nearby meadows, mist rises to deflect the early morning sun from black-tailed deer that browse near the great round crowns of oaks. Beyond the meadow confines, mountain peaks and conifers mold a jagged skyline.

Down these surrounding slopes come the waters for the three major creeks. Ten Mile, with its wide, rocky stream bed open to sun and air and sky, occasionally spills onto its floodplain the bulky debris that lies stranded beneath outstretched big-leaved maples and Oregon ash. Skunk Creek, well named for the black and white striper that often rustles the leaves early a-morn, seeks out a delicate, partially-hidden path through the hillside of magnificent mixed forest which it serves.

It is Elder Creek, however, which forms the heart of the Preserve—not for its gurgling waters and yew-shaded banks alone—but because of the 5000 acres of undisturbed watershed which it drains. Rising to 4200 feet elevation from a 1350-foot base, the lands above Elder Creek include many diverse habitats, a great variety of soils, and are unaffected by logging, domestic animals or man. Roadless and largely trail-less, this drainage basin has kept

a true wilderness character. From its chaparral slopes high on Driftwood Meadow, where pale gray-green manzanitas open a patch among the golden chinquapins, to the crystal bosom of its sun-flecked pools, Elder Creek offers an unmarred example of virgin stream conditions in California's northern Coast Range.

Are scenes such as these so rare? Once to be found mile after mile through this region of winter rain and lush greenery, is it possible that they are nearly gone? A glance at the map and a trip through the area sharpen the reality. There are no national parks or monuments or wilderness areas in the north Coast Range—and virtually no national forest. The land here was taken up at an early date almost entirely by private owners and has been heavily logged and eroded. The Redwood State Parks are dedicated to a different subject and purpose. The acreage which the Nature Conservancy is saving is probably the last large sample of virgin coastal

Douglas fir forest and adjoining watershed habitats existent in the country and available for purchase.

How does the Nature Conservancy "preserve" an area such as this? Since the aim is to protect all of the wild naturalness and yet to learn from it something of how living communities grow and evolve, a central core is being set aside as a nature sanctuary. This zone includes the Elder Creek and Eel River sections and will never be interfered with except as necessary for maintenance and protection. Visitors will be limited to foot-trails and the area will be an inviolate wilderness used only for study and enjoyment.

Around the fully-protected core lie the buffer areas which will be developed over the years for various natural history activities, always in accord with the highest principles of conservation. Interest has been expressed in establishing a state conservation education workshop for teachers here. The area would make an ideal nature training center for young people them-

Lower Walker Meadow on a November morning as haze is dispersed by the warm sun. Roundhead oaks rise over the ball-shaped manzanitas with Douglas fir and redwoods in the distance. Black-tailed deer are frequent visitors to this meadow.



selves. State colleges and universities have indicated a desire to carry on ecological research in the area. All of these activities will require a staff of caretakers and resident naturalists to handle them, and a perpetual overseers committee to ensure that the full conditions of protection are upheld. The degree of attainment of the above prospects hinges on a fund-raising campaign now in progress. Money must be raised to purchase some privately-owned land and to finance the entire operation.

With every favorable financial surge, the Northern California Coast Range Preserve looms ever more hopefully as a bastion of wild nature in a log-scarred region—the first in the West of the Nature Conservancy's "living museums". As one of the National Park's Association's thirty-two cooperating organizations, the Nature Conservancy is weaving its share of the patch quilt of irreplaceable natural area preserves across the U.S.A. ■

A forest floor of spongy humus which has built up over the centuries beneath this stand of Douglas fir serves as a protective backdrop for russet-backed thrushes and sooty grouse.



OTHER PROJECTS

The Nature Conservancy is an independent, member-governed organization dedicated to saving America's heritage of wild nature for its scientific, educational and esthetic values. It has a membership of approximately 4000 and operates through a series of chapters, of which 16 have been organized to date. By gift or purchase, it has taken part in the establishment of 30 nature preserves in 12 states and is now working on other natural area projects in six additional states. Whenever possible, it relinquishes custodianship of preserved areas to a responsible local, state or national organization, or to a university. National Office: 2039 K Street Northwest, Washington 6, D.C. Western Office: 1711 Grove Street, Berkeley 9, California.

The location, name and size of the other twenty-nine Conservancy areas in addition to the California project described by Miss Johnston are listed in the attached chart. (An asterisk indicates an area aided by, but not owned by, the Conservancy.)

STATE	NEAREST TOWN	NAME OF PROJECT	ACREAGE
Connecticut	New London	Mamacoke Island*	40
	Norfolk	Walcott Preserve	198
Florida	Immokalee	Corkscrew Swamp*	5760
Illinois	Volo	Volo Bog	40
	Wauconda	Wauconda Bog	67
Indiana	Crawfordsville	Pine Hills	599
Maryland	Port Republic	Battle Creek Cypress	100
	Lusby	Hellen Creek Hemlock	22
Minnesota	Caledonia	Caledonia Oaks	80
Missouri	Dexter	Holly Ridge	40
	Kingdom City	Tucker Prairie*	160
	Lake Springs	Dr. John Hyer Woods	30
	Sulphur Springs	Carsonhurst	55
New Jersey	E. Millstone	Mettler's Woods	65
New York	Bergen	Bergen Swamp*	50
	Bedford	A. W. Butler Sanctuary	251
	Long Island	Delafield Woods	14
	Lake George	Dome Island	10
	Long Island	Kings Point Pond	15
	Bedford	Mianus River Gorge	182
	Rushford	Moss Lake	81
	Pawling	Pawling Nature Preserve	1000
	Fire Island	Smoky Hollow Bog	1
	Long Island	Sunken Forest*	40
	Pine Plains	Thompson Pond	173
	Long Island	Wolf Swamp	20
Ohio	Lynx	Lynx Prairie	44
Pennsylvania	Tannersville	Cranberry Bog	72
	Dimock	Woodbourne Forest	478



Yucca at White Sands National Monument, New Mexico

New Mexico Tourist Bureau

Preservation of Primary Park Values

By H. Raymond Gregg

PUBLIC ENJOYMENT is part of the organic purpose of the national park system, but it is clearly confined to uses consistent with preservation of basic assets for future generations. We must not go overboard in rationalizing the dominance of use over preservation as an objective, confusing popularity with success, or selfish clamors with the voice of the people.

Conservation and preservation represent different but compatible shades of meaning, in natural resources management. Extreme materialists twist the usual definition of conservation as wise use to consumptive use. To them, a sequoia tree is comprehensible

only in terms of board feet. Preservation is widely accepted as a process of maintaining a thing in a sound state. Some extremists interpret preservation as a rough equivalent of the "deep freeze." They would exclude man from much of the wilderness, holding that adequate satisfactions can be derived by just knowing such things exist. We cannot dismiss either view entirely, for there are exceptional cases to support each.

The scope and stature of the national park system indicate an informed public readily accepts restricted use of well-selected resources for inspirational and recreational use. Retaining this favor depends upon reasonable

compromises in accommodating man and saving essentials from the impact of his presence. To keep faith, we must make man's presence in the park physically small and spiritually large. I believe it was the late James Brewer who expressed it thus: "Take only pictures and leave only tracks."

The position of the national park system is, in a sense, in between the drain and the deep freeze. A little consumptive use must be accepted. Success lies in placing developments so we do not destroy or deteriorate by the pressures of visitor use the *finest* tree, the *unique* bog, or the *best* lava tube. In other words, development should *follow* determination of the

primary park resources, by research where necessary, and should precede establishment and influence the provisions of the act of establishment.

I believe that Mission 66 recognizes this. As much thought must go into what we *will not do* as into what we *will do* in developing the parks. Less critical sites are being used for visitor accommodations, administrative, and utility purposes. New developments which intrude upon major features are to be avoided, or, where they exist, will be considered for removal. Roads and trails are considered only as devices for low-impact presentation and interpretation of those resources and features, the existence of which motivated establishment of the area.

Let us now consider *resources* and *values*. Here, we are dealing respectively with the concrete and abstract. Resources are *things*, values their *worth*. For example, what is the worth of White Sands National Monument? For agriculture, probably almost zero. As plaster of Paris, perhaps a few million dollars profit over the centuries it would take to divert the gypsum sands from casting shadows to casting fractures. On the abstract side, as an object of wonder, a thing of beauty, and an inspiration to the perceptive mind, no finite scale of values can measure the worth of White Sands. Its worth is as great or little as man's capacity to appreciate and use it, whether for dollar productivity or intangible enrichment. The thing itself is as eternal as the natural forces and laws that govern its destiny, and the duration of its worth as a human

value depends upon the survival of a thinking and feeling mankind.

Or how shall we value Whitman National Monument? Little is there except a place. But here brave people died for an ideal borne in hardship across hundreds of inhospitable miles of the Oregon Trail. Such places are hard to come by. When by interpretation one grasps the greatness of a life, a sacrifice, an ideal, or an American epic, he finds the worth of such a place, whatever its standing in the economic scale.

The resource itself may be principally either physical or factual. But in each instance we conclude that worth or value is in terms of meaning to man. Thus the stature and security of the national park system rest in mature public appreciation—in what the people know, and think, and feel about it; and in the degree to which we see that things are preserved and these truths interpreted in a manner worthy of the admiration they now command.

We find, then, preservation of primary values demands cautious and skillful development, conservative and compatible use, and enriching and persuasive interpretation.

Steamboat Rock and haystacks in Echo Park, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah-California. The security of the national park system rests in mature public appreciation—in what Americans know and think and feel about their parks and monuments.

Martin Litton



Philip Hyde

Trails such as this one on Bishop Pass near Kings Canyon National Park are used for low-impact presentation and interpretation of the features for which the area was established.

Mr. Gregg began his career as a park naturalist with the National Park Service in 1933. Although at the time this article was written he was serving as regional chief of interpretation in the Region Two Office in Omaha, Nebraska, he is presently superintendent of Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas. While serving at Rocky Mountain National Park he gained attention through his "Nature Sketches" programs which were broadcast over a nationwide radio network. He has had numerous articles published in scientific, outdoor and educational periodicals and is author of *A Visitor's Guide to Rocky Mountain National Park*.

M a s h



The masher is used to reduce the bulk of the debris collected on top of 14,496-foot Mount Whitney, California. Although the anti-litter trip was conducted in August, the weather was cold and windy. **BELOW**, at lower elevation, the author (left) and Inez Brush cross a stream in a high mountain meadow in their search for debris left by careless campers.



CAN MASHERS, that is. Unless you're an active anti-litterbug you wouldn't know a can masher from a zizzle switch.

I've had personal and intimate experience with a can masher. It's a nasty weapon—a six pound, four-foot handle supports a six-pound, four-inch disc. A strong man raises it high and lowers it with all his strength on tin cans that have been laboriously collected in burlap bags by a ragged bunch of tramps.

For eight days during August I was one of those tramps. We pitched camp at Outpost Camp, 10,300 feet above sea level on the trail to Mount Whitney in Southern California. A group of thirty of us collected two and a half tons of assorted and nasty junk and dumped it on a stock pile. Some of us sorted and separated it into piles of combustible, non-combustible, smashable junk and glass. Cans and other metals were flattened, re-packed and tied in burlap bags ready for packers to take out of the mountains.

How did a philosophy professor, a fireman, a bio-chemist, a social worker, an art teacher, a mechanic, college and high school students, business executives, secretaries and librarians get mixed up in this crazy deal, you ask?

There were moments during this week when some of us asked ourselves the same question. But at the end of the week, after a statistical analysis, we made sense—to ourselves. And we hope we make sense to you, too.

Miss Gould is presently employed as a case worker in Los Angeles County, California. She visits Yosemite and Sequoia national parks frequently and makes camping visits to many others. During the war she was program director for the USO and Red Cross in India. She is now a member of the Council of Basic Education and secretary-treasurer of the Natural Science Section of the Sierra Club.

h e r s I H a v e K n o w n

By Anne W. Gould

Photographs by Pat Kelley

In 1892 John Muir founded a club. Its purpose is to further the cause of preserving the fast-disappearing wilderness for future generations. We can thank Muir for our national parks, and for the Sierra Club. It has carried on Muir's ideas and ideals in the name of conservation—which is the purposeful essence of the Sierra Club.

The Angeles Chapter (roughly speaking, this covers Southern California) boasts about 3500 members. Not all are active in the conservation program of the club. But many of us are, and we try to integrate conservation into a variety of our Sierra Club activities.

Thus it was the late Burl Parkinson took eagerly to a suggestion that an Anti-Litter Expedition of Sierra Club

members and friends be organized. Being an enthusiastic and dedicated individual, he fired others with the idea. So when he was killed recently on Boundary Peak, there was more than enough carry-over to fulfill his plans. It was he who designed our "can-masher", and I have the distinction of owning the first hand to get caught (inadvertently, of course) in the darned thing. Sure, it hurt. But I came out from under it only mildly wounded, but much wiser about the advantages of a time and motion prerequisite to feeding the masher!

A committee was formed in early spring to do such things as (1) locate an appropriate site; (2) contact all

Forest Service resources, cooperating with same and getting from them stacks of burlap bags as well as their assurance that our orderly piles of bagged junk would be packed out; (3) plan meals and purchase supplies for the central commissary; (4) enlist commissary help as well as leaders who would accept the tremendous responsibility for the life and welfare of thirty people for eight days of tramping up and down thirteen miles of treacherous trail—ranging from altitudes of 8000 to nearly 15,000 feet. It came about that individuals were found who volunteered to accept these responsibilities. They are the sort of people who do this for love

Southern California Sierra Club members fill numerous gunny sacks full of debris and stack them next to the Smithsonian Shelter on Mount Whitney for later removal to lower elevations by pack horses. Similar trips will be needed this summer to clean up other parts of wilderness back country.





The litter trips are not all work. Several campers relax around the campfire, awaiting the end of K.P. detail and the beginning of an evening songfest.

of the conservation cause—who deserve much attention for their contribution, but who work quietly and expect no reward other than the hope that this project will fire every citizen of our vast and gloriously beautiful land to help keep it in order by caring for your own litter, wherever you are.

We all back-packed into our central location at Outpost Camp, 3½ miles and 2300 feet above our port of entry at Whitney Portal. When you're carrying a 25 to 35 pound pack on your back, this is likely to seem a gross underestimate of the distance. Some of us, to be sure, did it the easy way and had the packers take our loads along on the mules with the commissary supplies.

With each thousand feet of altitude gained, the beauty of the forest increased with its tumbling streams, waterfalls, rolling brooks, whistling marmots, chattering squirrels, conies, and sharply cragged mountain cliffs. The higher we got the fewer people we encountered; so that an illusion of pioneering was fun to contemplate as we arrived at our destination and searched out a spot in which to spread our sleeping bags and hang our packs on tree limbs.

Among the innumerable items of

junk we collected was an old and battered cook stove which the commissary department immediately put into working order. We put up a tent to protect our food supplies from rain that first day. Then in no time at all there was the call for dinner.

That evening at our first campfire the general pattern for the week was outlined. The total area to be cleaned was described and volunteers were thereafter lined up daily to cover each section of it. The first day or two our efforts were fumbling as we gathered, sacked, sorted, smashed and re-piled our junk. As the days wore on, however, our objectives became more clear and our efficiency increased.

In age we ranged from ten to seventy-three. Yes, one of our members was a retired city worker who had been in the Sierra Club thirty years. She was an authority on herbs and cured two children of mild and temporary ills with her laboriously concocted brews of herbs collected above the campsite.

Our plan was to work from eight to noon each day with two days off during the week. Included in these work hours was the time it took us to climb from one camp spot to another where litter accumulates.

On one occasion we climbed from Outpost to the top of Mount Whitney, a gain in altitude of nearly 5000 feet in approximately ten miles. Unless you have hiked in high altitude, you may not know what this gain means in terms of loss of physical stamina. Many people become violently sick to their stomachs or have nose bleeds. But more common is the altitude headache. It's a real granddaddy! Even hurts to blink your eyes. Furthermore, Whitney is approximately 3500 feet above timber line which means an absence of all fuel except that which is carried up.

The constant wind at Mount Whitney's summit is raw and cool. The less hardy among us managed to pull ourselves to the top, sit down gasping for breath, gaze wonderingly at the panorama of mountain ranges in all directions, then start down. When we reached an altitude on the way down at which we became functional again we helped collect, smash and sack more junk.

Statistically, this is what we accomplished during the summer of 1959: 7½ sacks of smashed cans and metal on top of Mount Whitney (altitude 14,496 feet); 6 sacks at Trail Crest; 18 at Trail Camp; 16 from Trail Camp on down to Mirror Lake (altitude 10,600 feet); 26 at Mirror Lake; 24 at Outpost Camp where we lived; 6 at Lone Pine, below us at the 9900 foot level. In all, we collected, smashed and bagged 103 of those approximately forty-pound bags of metal, 75 five-gallon tins of glass, and 300 pounds of miscellaneous junk, too bulky to be bagged. We estimated a total of two and a half tons of your litter was collected, sorted and packed out of those mountains.

So, the next time you go to the mountains, beach or desert, will you please help us to help you keep our back country neat and attractive? Even though some of us found the time to bag a few more peaks during our spare time, we could have spent this entire week climbing, fishing, hiking and swimming. The Sierra Club will probably continue to have Anti-Litter Expeditions in the most badly abused sections of our wilderness. But you can help us all by making it unnecessary.

You CAN take them with you! ■

John Otto, Trailbuilder

By Dwight L. Hamilton

MANY have heard the story of the founding of our first national park, Yellowstone, and the persons behind it, or of Enos Mills' struggle to have Rocky Mountain National Park established. But few know of John Otto, whom I would choose to call the father of Colorado National Monument. This is a small area near highway 50 in the western part of Colorado with a big, almost incredible, history of the faith and devotion one man held for it.

For a beginning let us start in the year 1906. For the scene, use the Grand Valley of the Colorado River, flanked on the southwest by the Uncompahgre Plateau. A few miles west of the prosperous town of Grand Junction, Colorado, this plateau is cut by numerous box canyons, several hundred feet deep, carved by erosion of the sedimentary rocks. Here gigantic monoliths, isolated sandstone guardians of the canyons, attest to the powers of nature.

Onto this scene came an adventurous, energetic, intelligent and—what the local folks of that day came to call—eccentric young man, John Otto. Whatever the reason may have been, perhaps his first sight of southwest

canyon country with an awareness of how small a human can be among nature's works, he fell in love with it—almost to the point of obsession. It was an unselfish obsession, however, which developed into a desire to bring others into the canyons to share their beauty. Toward this end, John Otto gave twenty-one years of his life.

Living alone in Monument Canyon, he began the task of making the canyons accessible. Singlehanded, he constructed many miles of trails over which he hoped people would soon travel, viewing the things he loved so much. He attempted to interest the "Valley" citizens in the wonderland. An offer was made, and turned down, to guide newsmen from Grand Junction through the canyons in return for a little publicity—anything to tell the people that they had, in their backyard, scenery worthy of national interest.

Somewhere along the line, people gave attention, for in 1907 a petition was sponsored by the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce to have "John Otto's Canyons" set aside as a public park. The Secretary of the Interior recommended this petition pending the necessary action by the President. After studies this legal step was taken on May 24, 1911, when President Taft signed the proclamation establishing Colorado National Monument.

For many this would have been sufficient, but John Otto stayed on. He was appointed Honorary Custodian, at one dollar per year and remained as such until 1927. During this time he helped supervise construction of the "Crookedest Road in the World," the Serpent's Trail. Its fifty-four switchbacks in a two and one-half miles were in use until 1950. He built additional trails and further promoted use of the area by the public. In fact ninety percent of the trails in use today were first developed by the "Trailbuilder."

On June 14, 1911, at great personal risk, he succeeded in reaching the top of the giant of all the monoliths in the

Mr. Hamilton has served as a ranger in Glacier, Rocky Mountain and Mount Rainier National Parks. Following two years as Park Naturalist at Colorado and Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monuments, Colorado, he was transferred to Dinosaur National Monument, where he serves today.

area, Independence Monument. Here he placed the Stars and Stripes in honor of National Flag Day.

Today, the name John Otto is given in reply to a majority of the questions asked by monument visitors concerning its history. Whenever one finds a long abandoned trail, or uses one of those still maintained, or looks at Independence Monument, he can not help thinking of John Otto. Perhaps a bit eccentric, he was one who firmly believed in his ideals and stuck with them, in order to save for the people of the United States, and of the world, a bit of the American scene, essentially undisturbed, for all generations to come.

To John Otto, who died in 1952 all but forgotten, I give my belated, sincere Thank You! ■

Independence Monument, highest and most spectacular monolith in Colorado National Monument, near Grand Junction, Colorado.

National Park Service



John Otto (upper) nearing summit of Independence Monument in June of 1911 with companion Whipple Chester.





Conservation News Briefs

Bridge Canyon Dams Proposed

The City of Los Angeles, California has entered the crowded race for a dam at Bridge Canyon, Arizona, according to a February 4 release from the Federal Power Commission. The Arizona Power Authority had filed its application for a dam at the same site in July, 1958, and Congressman Lipscomb of California introduced a bill (H.R.9289) late last session to authorize the Secretary of the Interior (Bureau of Reclamation) to "construct, operate and maintain the Bridge Canyon project."

The two private proposals would form reservoirs at an elevation of 1610 feet above sea level—a height which takes them exactly to, but not across, the west boundary of Grand Canyon National Monument. This height was selected to utilize the maximum power drop available, yet avoid what has been referred to by some power authorities as the "jurisdictional question"—meaning backing water into national park or monument land. [Editor's Note: It is perhaps a reflection of the present status of thinking regarding national park policy that responsible personnel in federal agencies still do not entirely agree that national parks are off-limits for reservoir water.]

The public power proposal at the Bridge Canyon site would be at elevation 1876 feet and as such would back water all the way through Grand Canyon National Monument and 18 miles into Grand Canyon National Park.

Yellowstone Hearing Report

More than 200 statements were submitted for inclusion in the record of the hearing on Yellowstone boating regulations in Cody, Wyoming on February 3. Representatives of the Montana Wildlife Association, the Casper and Sheridan, Wyoming Izaak Walton League Chapters, and Olaus Murie, Director of The Wilderness Society appeared to present statements strongly favoring the regulations which would restrict the southern three arms (one-fourth) of Yellowstone Lake to non-motor craft. Of the 28 oral state-

ments presented, six were in favor of the regulations and the remainder against. The preponderance of oral sentiment expressed against the proposal arises partly from the fact that the hearing was originally called for the consideration of local opposition testimony. The National Parks Association and others filed written statements for inclusion in the record of the hearing fully backing the National Park Service proposals. (See *Yellowstone Boating Hearing* on page 16 of February 1960 NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.)

"Danger In Your Drinking Water"

In the January issue of *Good Housekeeping* magazine, author Alvin Toffler warns in his article "Danger in Your Drinking Water" that a water crisis involving a serious threat to the health of many Americans could become a very distinct possibility if water pollution is permitted to continue as recklessly as it has been. The author attributes serious pollution occurrence to several causes: (1) rapid population expansion which overtaxes water-purification facilities; (2) overuse in homes (dishwashers, automatic washers, showers) which draws on already limited purified water supplies; (3) industrial use which adds to the difficulty by pouring poisonous wastes into existing water supplies.

The problem of limited facilities for purification and overtaxed sewage plants, complicated by the density of pollution existent in the water supply takes on further shadows when a community is besieged by the wastes of neighboring towns upstream. Enormous tonnages of raw and untreated waste and sewage flow into the water sources of downstream residents.

It is difficult to prove that contaminated drinking water is the cause of disease outbreaks, yet medical studies indicate an increasing incidence of waterborne virus diseases. Author Toffler points out that even better purification methods would be ineffective unless authorities give simultaneous consideration to the waste that continues to pour into the water unchecked. He makes the following recommendations: (1) Check local water supplies; (2) enforce laws against pollution, or pass better laws; (3) spend more than the mere five million dollars

already spent on research to keep drinking water free of harmful detergents, radioactive wastes and disease-bearing sewage; (4) build new sewage disposal facilities to prevent further contamination. Finally, active local interest is encouraged to safeguard our drinking water.

President Supports Seashores

In his January Budget Message, President Eisenhower emphasized the importance of preserving part of the undeveloped shore areas of the country. He recommended that "Congress . . . enact during this session the legislation proposed in the last session to permit the Secretary of the Interior to select and acquire for the national park system three areas which would be of national significance because of their outstanding natural and scenic features, recreational advantages and other public values."

American Motors Awards

Recipients of the annual American Motors Conservation Awards were announced recently by George Romney, president of the company. The ten professional winners are: Thomas Z. Atkeson, Decatur, Alabama, biologist for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; David A. Aylward, Peabody, Massachusetts, conservation consultant to National Wildlife Federation; Travis M. Tyrrell, Portland, Oregon, Bureau of Land Management Area Forestry Officer; Gale W. Monson, Yuma, Arizona, refuge manager for Fish and Wildlife Service; G. Claire Herting, Norwich, New York, soil conservationist work unit leader; George M. Kyle, Montgomery, Alabama, former editor of *Alabama Conservation* published by the Alabama Department of Conservation; Earl D. Sandvig, Honolulu, Hawaii, recently retired from U. S. Forest Service; James L. Rouman, Lansing, Michigan, executive secretary of the United Michigan Conservation Clubs; Ezra R. Miller, Los Angeles, forester with Los Angeles County Fire Department; Dr. Joseph W. Severy, Missoula, Montana, professor of botanical sciences at Montana State University, now retired.

Other winners were Herbert Hockstrasser, natural science instructor at Fort Morgan (Colorado) Junior High School and secretary of Colorado National Wildlife Federation groups; Dr.

H. R. Wilber, DeLand, Florida, president of the Florida Wildlife Federation; Seth L. Myers, Sharon, Pennsylvania, secretary of Outdoor Writers Association of America and conservation columnist for a local newspaper; Winton Weydemeyer, Fortine, Montana, past president of the Montana Conservation Council; Cyril Crawford, farmer and soil conservationist, Winona, Minnesota; Marguerite Smelser, San Bernardino, California, conservation writer; Don P. Johnston, Wake Forest, North Carolina, president of the American Forestry Association; A. W. Boddy, Juneau, Alaska, executive director of the Alaska Sportsmen's Council; Thomas D. Harrington, New York City, 17-year-old organizer and president of Junior Forest Rangers; Dr. Alfred J. Kreft, physician, Portland, Oregon, state president of Izaak Walton League of America; Ed Zern, outdoors writer and director of the American Motors Conservation Awards Program.

Allagash Dam

The north woods along the Allagash River in Maine are threatened with flooding if a proposal to build a dam on the St. John River is successful. The dam, which would be built three miles upstream from St. Francis, Maine, would cause an impoundment rising along the main stem of the St. John river, flooding the Allagash which pours into the St. John. An alternate plan to construct a dam above the confluence of the Allagash has been suggested by the Fish and Wildlife Service in order to preserve this retreat in the Maine wilderness.

Back-Country Clean-Up

Rangers at Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks have been enforcing a new policy against burying and hiding trash in the Sierra Nevada. Concerned about the growing accumulation of non-combustible material in areas away from roads, Chief Ranger Louis W. Hallock has requested the increasing numbers of back-country users to pack out cans and other unburnables so they may be carried to proper disposal points.

In connection with this directive, the Sierra Club suggests the following procedure for handling trash: (1) Put cans and other cast-offs (except glass) into the campfire. Paper and food remnants will burn, and the cans will become more pliant. (2) When the cans are cool, smash them flat, drop them into plastic or paper litterbags and tuck them into your knapsack or kyack. Aluminum foil should also be removed. (3) Be sure to take out all bottles and jars. It is better to avoid

bringing glass into the mountains because it is heavy, breaks easily, and becomes dangerous litter that lasts forever.

Callison Goes to Audubon

Charles H. Callison, Conservation Director and Secretary of the National Wildlife Federation in Washington, D.C. since 1953, will join the staff of the National Audubon Society in New York City in March. As Assistant to Audubon president Carl W. Buchheister, Callison will have special responsibilities in national conservation problems and publicity. He has gained recognition as an authority in federal conservation legislation as editor of the *Legislative News Service* of the National Resources Council of America and *Conservation Report* of the Wildlife Federation.

Pollution Film Available

"George Washington's River," a film about water pollution which uses the Potomac River as a prime example, is now available to conservation organizations and schools. The film is 16 mm., sound and color, with a running time of 28 minutes. Prints for review are available from the U. S. Public Health Service, Division of Water Pollution Control, Washington 25, D.C. Prints may be purchased for \$95.42 from Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Wash. 25, D.C.

FWOC on Parks

Eleven of the nineteen resolutions passed by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at its 1959 Labor Day convention at Norden, California related to national parks and monuments. A majority of these urged the upholding of long-standing national park standards with respect to structures in national parks, roads, and dams. Several supported proposals for additions to the national park system including establishment of national seashores (Oregon Dunes, Oregon; Point Reyes, California; and Cape Flattery, Washington); Great Basin National Park, Nevada; Crystal Ball Cave, Utah; and study of the park system possibilities of the North Cascades area of Washington between Stevens Pass and the Canadian Border.

In addition to expressing its opposition to the "Shrine of the Ages" proposal at Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, the 25,000-member organization voted to oppose a chair lift in Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, currently under consideration by Congressman Charles Porter.

While commending Senator Allott of Colorado for his interest in changing Dinosaur National Monument to a national park, the group reaffirmed its earlier position supporting the language found in the proposal by Congressman John Saylor of Pennsylvania and urging Senator Allott to agree to a change in the controversial "canal and reservoir" wording in his own bill.

Setting forth its policy on the problem of possible flooding of Rainbow Bridge in southern Utah by water soon to be backed up by Glen Canyon Dam, the FWOC noted:

Over a period of nine years, conservationists have been assured by the Bureau of Reclamation that such protection for Rainbow Bridge National Monument would present no serious difficulty. However, the rapid construction of Glen Canyon Dam has now made imminent the danger that the surface of the reservoir will rise above the critical level before the best means of protection of Rainbow Bridge National Monument can be decided upon and the construction of protective measures initiated.

The Federation therefore urged "the Congress to halt construction of Glen Canyon Dam until an adequate program of protection for Rainbow Bridge National Monument is assured and underway."

A Quick Glance at . . .

NATURAL AREAS FOR SCHOOLS by Verna Johnston. State Department of Natural Resources, California, 1959. 32 pp. Illus.—This booklet moves from a definition of natural areas to a definition of the student in a natural area. If properly oriented, the student can come to the "human realization of his own role in the universe—not as a conqueror but as a colleague." In addition to suggesting means to obtain natural areas—pieces of wilderness land not noticeably altered by man—the author tells how to use such riches properly. A chapter on source materials with an extensive bibliography can aid the teacher who would lead the poets as well as the scientists of tomorrow to "a place in which to see." Available from the Department of Natural Resources, Sacramento, California.

Two new monthly newsheets have recently been introduced to conservation readers. *National Wildlands News* is published by Devereux Butcher, former executive secretary of National Parks Association, at 2607 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. *Outdoor Newsletter* is published by the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, California.

Your NPA at Work

PARK WINS FIRST ROUND

The Glover-Archbold suit will go to trial sometime late this year or early next year under a recent ruling by Judge Matthews of the District Court of the District of Columbia. (See earlier stories in the December 1959 and February 1960 *NPA at Work* Columns.) The decision means that the Glover and Archbold families, original donors of the land which now constitutes Glover-Archbold park in the District of Columbia, have won the first test in their court struggles to prevent the building of a major highway through the 179-acre park. The District and Federal Government had contended that the case was premature, that since no bulldozers were presently tearing up park land, the case should be dismissed. Judge Matthews in her ruling noted that it appears that only the suit had halted the District from going ahead with the highway plans.

The land through which the highway is planned was given to the National Park Service with a restriction that it be used for nothing other than a park. The Glover and Archbold families contend that the subsequent deeding of the area to the District of Columbia without firmly restricting it to "park use only" was illegal.

NAVY VS. ALBATROSS

In reply to Executive Secretary Anthony Wayne Smith's letter to Secretary of the Navy W. B. Franke protesting a Navy proposal to kill a large part of the albatross population in the Midway Islands, (see page 15 of the December 1959 *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE*), Rear Admiral J. L. Chew of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations sent a fact sheet containing the following information:

"In an attempt to find a solution to the problem [of collisions between albatrosses and aircraft], much research and study has been undertaken. . . . Two recommendations resulting from these surveys appear to be promising: a. Improve Green Island, Kure, as a habitat for the albatross. This project has recently been completed. [And offers no major solution to the problem.] b. Perform certain contour modifications on Sand Island, Midway, to drastically reduce the number of birds soaring over the runways. The Navy has provided \$110,000 for this project and the work will be completed as rapidly as possible. Until the effectiveness of these two projects can be determined, the Navy will take no action to eliminate any birds

except to the degree necessary to insure safety of flight."

In a letter to Admiral Chew dated December 9, 1959, Secretary Smith notes: "We had supposed that the entire problem was one of insuring safety in flight, and would like to know the extent to which the Navy plans to eliminate birds now in order to insure such safety."

ALTERNATIVE NON-PARK SITE URGED FOR OHIO SEWER LINE

Glen Helen, the 1000-acre outdoor laboratory owned and operated by Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, is once again threatened by developments which would destroy much of the natural ecological value of the area. A year ago it was highways; now it's a sewer line and disposal plant. In a December letter to Mr. Howard Kahoe, City Manager, Municipal Building, Yellow Springs, Ohio, Executive Secretary Smith urged Mr. Kahoe and the Town Council to abandon the plan. While indicating the Association's recognition of the importance of sound measures to eliminate stream pollution and to provide modern sanitary facilities, Mr. Smith contended that "such measures can and should be installed in places and in such a manner which will not destroy the natural environment for our communities and educational institutions." An alternative route through town would seemingly meet this requirement.

COTTAM REPORTS ON CEA

The Sixth Annual Conservation Education Association Conference was held at Sul Ross State College, Alpine, Texas, last August, under the direction of President C. W. Mattison.

The principal objective at this conference was to develop a program for In-Service Training in Conservation Education for public schools. Dr. George Fersh, the keynote speaker, showed clearly that education is the key to conservation, and then explained what the essentials are for teaching wise resource use. Conservation is a natural for teaching because of the self interest and immediacy about the subject and because there is an abundance of teaching material. It also can readily be correlated with all subjects in the curriculum and it offers excellent problem-solving and action-taking experiences.

The program was well organized with some ten stimulating addresses and nearly as many evaluations. There were also demonstrations, panel discussions and

field trips to the Davis Mountains, Big Bend National Park and the Rio Grande River. A major highlight was the establishment of five work groups wherein effort was made to work out ways and means of developing effective action programs to put over the conservation education program in our schools, colleges and communities throughout America. This Conference could well become a memorable milepost in the history of conservation in America.

The CEA is summarizing the proceedings and listing steps that individuals and groups can take to make the maximum use of the findings. Single copies of the report may be obtained free of charge upon request from Dr. W. F. Clark, CEA Secretary-Treasurer, Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana. Bulk rates are available.—Clarence Cottam.

HOW TO MAKE BEQUESTS

Members who have recognized the importance of providing adequately for the Association's valuable work have asked how best to make bequests. Bequests may be monetary, or in property or securities. The wording below is suggested:

"I give and bequeath the sum of dollars to the National Parks Association, a non-profit corporation incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, to be used by that Association to further the purposes for which it is organized."

Capitol Photo Service



National Parks Association Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.

★ INTERIOR ANNOUNCES ★ RAINBOW BRIDGE PLANS

Plans to prevent the Glen Canyon Dam project from damaging Rainbow Bridge National Monument in southern Utah were publicly announced on February 19, 1960 by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. The Department's position in support of "the plan worked out by technicians of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation and involving a barrier dam at site B [3200 feet below the monument boundary] with the necessary upstream diversion dam and tunnel" had been set forth a few days earlier in a February 15 letter to David Brower, Executive Director of the Sierra Club. The following is the text of that letter:

"In replying to your letter of January 18, let me assure you that it is my firm policy, as well as that of all personnel of my Department, that any actions or activities of this Department will be in conformance with existing law. To enable me to comply with the Upper Colorado Storage Project Act, I have requested funds in the fiscal year 1961 budget of the Bureau of Reclamation to initiate construction of the necessary protective measures for Rainbow Bridge. The program for this activity is geared to the Glen Canyon Dam construction program to insure adequate timing of completion of both facilities.

"Your favorable noting of work done by technicians of the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service is much appreciated. The plans developed indicate the sincerity with which we in the Department are approaching this assignment. The costs involved in any plan, of course, will be most significant and you can readily understand that the most economical, fully acceptable, workable plan must be the one to receive the endorsement of the Department. The scope of work somewhat along the lines of the plan worked out by technicians of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation and involving a barrier dam at site B with the necessary upstream diversion dam and tunnel now appear to be such a plan." (See February NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, pp. 2 and 17.)

House Appropriation Committee hearings on the budget for the Bureau of Reclamation, including the Rainbow Bridge protective devices, will begin on February 29 and continue through early April. Departmental witnesses will be heard first. Outside witnesses will likely begin testifying about March 28. Anyone wishing to testify orally should apply immediately. Written statements for inclusion in the record should be sent to: Clarence Cannon, Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Works, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D.C.

Parks and Congress

Great Salt Lake National Park

S.2894 (Moss). Proposes establishment of Great Salt Lake National Park in Utah. Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to acquire land known as Antelope Island, and other land or water necessary for the establishment of a park. Antelope Island is a barren area of 23,175 acres, 15½ miles long, 5½ miles wide, used mainly for grazing, connected to the mainland by a rough road.

According to the *Salt Lake Tribune* the National Park Service reports that the lake has significant scientific values worthy of preservation and not duplicated in the national park system. The *Tribune* adds that the Service finds Antelope Island of national monument, rather than national park, caliber.

Hubbell Trading Post

H.R.7279 (Udall). To authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site at Ganado in northeastern Arizona. Reported favorably by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Oregon Coast National Seashore Area

S.2898 (Neuberger, by request). A substitute for Neuberger's *S.1526* drafted by Oregon Governor Mark O. Hatfield and state natural resources committee. Includes what Senator Neuberger has termed some "rather drastic departures" from his original bill, departures which "disturb" the Senator. He has pointed out the following differences in the substitute bill: (1) Oregon legislature and Governor must concur with Congress on further extensions of the area; (2) no provision for Secretary of the Interior to enter into exchange agreements to acquire park land; (3) appears to establish divided jurisdiction between state and Secretary of the Interior concerning water resources and wildlife; (4) would authorize compensating payment to the state over a period of 25 years in lieu of state taxes. (Because Bureau of Budget opposes this practice, Neuberger originally proposed payment period of three years); (5) Secretary of the Interior limited to present dunes stabilization program planned by U. S. Soil Conservation Service. (This program not formulated with stated objectives of seashore recreation areas in view.) Bill referred to Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Rushmore Additions—Ike and FDR?

S.2944 (Keating and Humphrey). To authorize a study by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission to determine the feasibility of including figures of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dwight D. Eisenhower in the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. To the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Salmon River Preservation

S.2586 (Church-Neuberger). Prohibits licensing of any dam on the Salmon River until

the fish passage problem is satisfactorily solved. Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Water Pollution Control

H.R.3610 (Blatnik). Conference report on bill to amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act adopted by both houses. Increases grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works. The positions of the two chambers and compromise measures agreed upon are: (1) House had authorized grants of \$100 million a year to municipalities, Senate \$80 million a year. Agreed upon: \$90 million. (2) House had provided for \$1 billion in total authorization of grants, Senate \$800 million. Agreed upon: \$900 million. (3) Maximum grant limitation had been raised from \$250,000 to \$500,000 by House. Senate raised to \$400,000. Agreed upon: \$450,000 or 30% of cost of plant, whichever is smaller.

The bill is designed to provide incentive for accelerated construction of new facilities and replacement of obsolescent ones. In a telegram to President Eisenhower, the League of Women Voters stated "Much more [expansion] is needed to guard the public health and insure industrial growth. Stream pollution is increasing at an alarming rate creating health hazards and reducing the amount of usable water." The League statement concluded that "the Federal Government should assume a larger role than it has up to the present time in expediting pollution control."

In opposition to the bill, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce December Natural Resources Report observed: "Conservation and outdoor organizations want clean streams at taxpayers' expense if necessary. . . . Public health officials at all levels want to get the cleanup job done as quickly as possible and see no harm in building new bureaucracies wherever needed."

Representative Blatnik has remarked, however, that the bill is not intended to bypass state or local responsibility, but aids municipalities in carrying out those responsibilities, especially in light of the maximum grant limitation of 30% of the cost of the plant which necessitates local participation. Cleared for the President's consideration. Indications are that this measure will be vetoed.

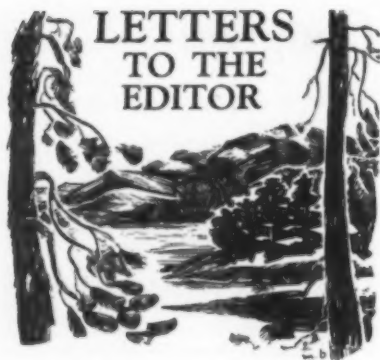
Wilderness Bill

S.1123 (Humphrey et al.). Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is expected to act momentarily.

Zion National Park

S.713 (Bennett). Authorizes boundary revisions at Zion National Park in Utah, adds approximately 3420 acres to the park. Signed by the President. (Public Law 86-387.)

FLASH: President has vetoed Pollution Bill. A two-thirds majority of both houses would be needed to override the veto. Wilderness Bill discussed by Senate Committee on February 16. Action postponed until February 25 or later.



Disagrees with Gillson

This is a brief comment upon the letter of Joseph L. Gillson in the January issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. I too have reached the age when most mountains seem too high, too steep, or too remote for me to climb. Yet with the expanded super-city pressing close about me, I find some measure of happiness, relief, and peace in thinking, even as I write this, that such mountains as McKinley still exist, untrammelled and untouched by man's machines. Beauty undefiled and perhaps even unattainable can sustain the soul.

So far as my taxes may support roadless wildernesses inaccessible to me, should these wildernesses help to build greater moral and physical stamina in young Americans, I shall have received my money's worth. I should as soon object to paying school taxes, because I have no children in school.

HENRY S. SHARP
Leonia, New Jersey

Correcting Overpopulation

In the November issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, a misquotation perpetrated by our news service was inadvertently repeated in a letter from Mr. Weldon Heald. The misquotation was based on a statement made by me in the question and answer period that followed a talk that I gave at the San Francisco Wilderness Conference last March. At that time I was asked if I favored taxing people with children in order to slow or stop our progress towards overpopulation.

My answer was an unequivocal *No*, followed by the statement that such a step would be most impractical and would be resented by all of our citizens, but that I did favor an annual bonus administered on a monthly basis of an amount equal to or even more than present Federal tax exemption and that this bonus should go to each woman of reproductive age (18 to 33 or thereabouts) who has had no chil-

dren or was not pregnant during the bonus period. I also stated that because of the cost of education and general services required for each child, such a reversal of tax policy should be economically feasible.

I am serious about the possibility and the ultimate necessity of reversing our tax structure so as to serve as either a check to overpopulation or at least to slow our present population growth. With continued study on the feasibility aspects, I am coming to believe that the time is not long distant when we will wonder why we continually penalize our most productive citizens in order to encourage a high birth rate in the least productive parts of our population.

R. B. COWLES
Department of Zoology
University of California

Kilauea Iki

I congratulate you for the excellent coverage of the eruption at Kilauea Iki in the January magazine. The summit eruption, being located within a national park, did relatively small damage and was enjoyed by everyone as a marvelous spectacle of nature. The flank eruption at Kapoho, on the other hand, has virtually destroyed all economic potential of this once fertile valley—its fields, villages, a tourist resort, fish ponds, and seashore vacation homes. As we work in the area, we cannot help but be depressed by evidences of the terrible destructiveness of the volcano at every turn.

K. J. MURATA
Scientist in Charge
Hawaiian Volcano Observatory

• *Diary of a Volcano* in the January issue was based on reports by Dr. Murata.—Editor.

The January issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE had a very striking cover.

H. V. J. KILNESS
Managing Editor
Summit Magazine

Let me congratulate you on *Men on the Mountain*, a very interesting and informative article.

LLOYD KING FELTER, M.D.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Your January issue was excellent. For almost five years my home was on the edge of Kilauea Crater in Hawaii National Park and the description of the current eruption brought back many

memories. The only thing I would question was the statement of the old Hawaiian under the ohia tree. His comment might have been "Pele plenty huhu (angry)" but his "Surely the Creation must have been like this" doesn't sound Hawaiian to me!

DOUGLASS H. HUBBARD
Yosemite National Park
California

Only Protection Is Public Opinion

I read with interest your article about the albatross on Sand Island in the December issue. If we are to get exercised about extirpation, however, (as I feel we all must do), I wish you would give some publicity to the continuing dreadful decimation of the useful birds that is resulting from irresponsible use of pesticides. The neighboring communities of Detroit, Dearborn, and Monroe, Michigan were "blitzed" during the second week in November by two planes using aldrin at the rate of two pounds per acre. The "enemy" is allegedly the Japanese beetle.

Although when mass-spraying was done in the South the inhabitants were warned to keep everything and every creature under cover, here the poisonous pellets were showered on school children, on parking lots, on back-yard sandpiles, everywhere, with no comment on toxicity.

Now, in many parts of the poisoned area there are NO birds to be found.

If we can serve as a horrible example and a warning to other communities, some good may come of it. The only weapon we have against invasion of our own yards for this plane-type spraying is PUBLIC

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OPINION. If we can arouse as much outcry as was made last year about the despoilers of the Porcupine Mountains, or as was created fifty years ago to save the egrets, we may yet succeed in preventing the complete sterilization of the soil and the extermination of the birds so needed for maintaining the balance of Nature.

HARRIET B. WOOLFENDEN
Dearborn, Michigan

Murie Article Commended

I agree so entirely with every word of Mr. Murie's article *Our Farthest North National Park* in the December NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. I am eager to have the Wilderness Bill passed and have written more than once to my Congressmen. Who is at the front of all the pressure for surface roads and for all the other abominations? Who makes the decisions? Murie speaks as if no one knows, but surely the road builders must have a boss somewhere who could keep the bulldozers out of the parks.

MRS. W. B. CANNON
Cambridge, Massachusetts

• The American citizen—including every member of National Parks Association—is the ultimate boss who determines what goes on in our parks.—
Editor.

Even Then Parks Were Crowded

Olaus J. Murie's article is a sane and forceful presentation of what seem to be basic truths concerning the purpose and

functions of our parks. When I turned the page and was confronted with the aerial photograph of Grand Teton Park, horrified is a mild word to express my reaction.

As a young woman, in 1904 to be exact, I spent ten days in Yosemite immediately after it opened in the spring. There were no whizzing cars to take us there, but a four-horse stage, with an overnight stop. Rarely did we see another human being in our rambles through the park. All the beauty, the majesty and wonder could soak into the very fibre of our beings. Years later my husband and I went to Yosemite for his first view of it, and though I know that the crowds of that year were small in comparison to those of the present, I was grieved that it was not possible for him to get the reaction which I had experienced before.

MARGARET K. SACKRIDER
Santa Barbara, California

Indiana Dunes

That was a swell piece on the Indiana Dunes in the January issue. It will be very helpful to those of us who are fighting to protect the area from industrial blight.

SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS
Washington, D.C.

In regard to the Indiana Dunes and similar situations, I was wondering why you don't have a fund set aside to buy up land until Congress gets around to appropriating the money to get it. If after

you have bought the land it turns out to be of less importance than it was first assumed, you could sell it at your price. However, if it proves to be valuable, you can sell it to the Department of the Interior. Use this dollar as a start of the purchasing fund.

PHILIP B. HARRIS, JR.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

High Praise for Tetons

This summer we were fortunate enough to stay at Coulter Bay in Grand Teton Park. My wife and I felt that this was the best government installation of any sort we have ever seen or served with here or in Europe. The personnel were excellent and the accommodations very good.

R. S. JESSUP
Long Island, New York

MEETINGS

March 2, 3, 4, 5: *American Camping Association National Convention*, San Francisco.

March 7, 8, 9: *North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference*, Dallas, Texas.

March 20-26: *National Wildlife Week*.

March 26, 27: *Northwest Wilderness Conference*, Portland, Ore.

April 18, 19, 20: *Watershed Congress*, Washington, D.C.

Kilauea Volcano: Act III

Scientists at the United States Geological Survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory were awakened in the early morning hours of February 7 by thundering landslides and rock falls on the side of Halemaumau, a large pit in the floor of Kilauea crater. At daybreak the floor of the pit, 440 feet below the crater rim, was seen to be rapidly sinking, forming a saucer-shaped depression whose center collapsed about 130 feet by 11 a.m. At 11:50 a.m., a 100-foot-diameter area in the center collapsed very rapidly, deepening to 200 feet within ten minutes. The sinking was accompanied by continuous rock fall, and emissions of steam and dust. At noon, thick molten lava began oozing slowly out of cracks on the wall of the crater and poured into the bottom of the pit, filling a three-acre pond about 65 feet deep. By the next day, the lava flow had stopped, and the rock fall and steam production greatly subsided. The total

collapse was 364 feet, or 808 feet below the rim of the pit.

This third phase of the eruption, which began with the eruption of Kilauea Iki on last November 14, followed by the outburst of lava twenty miles eastward at Kapoho on January 13, was preceded by rapid subsidence of the extreme bulging of the Kilauea summit area which had been detected before the Kapoho outburst. A week and a half of strong earthquakes in the Crater area, and issue of steam from new areas on the floor of Halemaumau, had also warned the Geological Survey volcanologists of the impending collapse. The scientists were apprehensive of a larger-scale collapse,

which they warned could result in a violently destructive outburst if molten lava reached the underground water level and produced explosive steam blasts. The early cessation of lava flow was therefore greeted with relief.

The collapse at Halemaumau repeats a pattern in the sequence of activity of other Hawaiian volcanoes, i.e. (1) summit eruption, (2) flank eruption, and (3) collapse of an old crater. The summit and flank eruptions at Kilauea were the earlier Kilauea Iki and Kapoho phases. (See January and February 1960 issues of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.) Most of the town of Kapoho is now buried under many feet of lava.

BACK COVER: This aerial view of the region near the Colorado River looking up both Axtex and Bridge Creek canyons shows the essential elements in the protection plan for keeping Glen Canyon reservoir waters out of Rainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah. (See page 17.)—Bureau of Reclamation Photo.

